



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

We see that the separation of  $\psi(p)dp$  and of  $dx$  can be distinctly performed and hence the solution of our problem is theoretically done. Should the given equation be of the form  $e^{ax}f(p)-e^{by}f'(p)=0$ , we obtain the logarithm of it without multiplying by a factor.

To illustrate our method take the equation,

$$e^{3x}(p-1)+e^{2y}p^3=0; \text{ or } e^{3x}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}-1\right)+e^{2y}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3=0.$$

We have  $e^{3x}(p-1)^2-e^{2y}(p)^6=0$ . Applying logarithms and dividing by 2,  $3x+2\log(p-1)-2y-3\log p=0$ .

Differentiating this equation, we have

$$3dx+\frac{dp}{p-1}-2dy-3\frac{dp}{p}=0, \text{ or } 3p^2dx-3pdp+pdp-2p^2dy+2pdy-3pdp$$

$$+6dp=0. \text{ Dividing through by } dx, \text{ we get } \frac{dp}{dx}(3-2p)+\frac{dy}{dx}(2p-2p^2)+3p^2$$

$$-3p=0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}(3-2p)=2p^3+3p-5p^2, \text{ and } \int \frac{dp(3-2p)}{2p^3+3p-5p^2} = x.$$

It is not necessary to continue this as it is now to be treated in the customary way.

$$\text{Similarly, we solve } e^{3x}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}-1\right)-e^{2y}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3=0.$$

---

## ARITHMETIC.

Conducted by B. F. FINKEL, Kidder, Mo. All contributions to this department should be sent to him.

### SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

48. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, M. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in New Windsor College, New Windsor, Maryland.

Fifty thousand days preceding Thursday, March 7, 1895, was what date and what day of the week?

I. Solution by P. S. BERG, Apple Creek, Ohio.

Every four years previous to March 7, 1895, excepting the four years of which 1800 was one, contained 1461 days. This number is contained in 50000, 34 times with a remainder of 326 days. Since 1800 was not a leap year the 34 periods or 136 years conducts back to March 6th 1759. 326 days further leads to April 14th 1758.

By referring to a table in Olmsted's Astronomy I find this date to have occurred on Thursday.

II. Solution by S. HART WRIGHT, Ph. D., Penn Yan, New York.

Dividing 50000 by 7 gives 6 remainder, and six days before Thursday falls on Friday, the day of the week required.

Any four consecutive years, containing one bissextile year have 1461 days.  $50000 \div 1461$  gives 34 four-year periods, hence there are 34—1 bissextile days, the year 1800 not being a leap-year.  $50000 - 33 = 49967$  days and  $49967 \div 365$ , gives 136 years + 327 days.  $(1895 + 66 \text{ days}) - (136 \text{ years} + 327 \text{ days})$  gives  $1758 + 104 \text{ days} =$  April 14, 1758 the required date, in Gregorian Calendar or April 3 in the Julian Calendar.

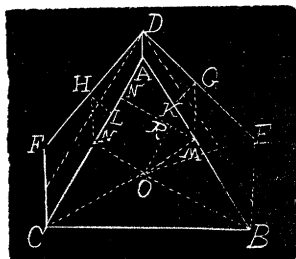
A. L. FOOTE gets as his result Thursday April 13, 1758.

49. Proposed by J. A. CALDERHEAD, B Sc., Superintendent of Schools, Lima, Ohio.

I have a garden in the form of an equilateral triangle whose sides are 200 feet. At each corner stands a tower; the height of the first tower is 30 feet, the second 40 feet and the third 50 feet. At what distance from the base of each tower must a ladder be placed, that it may just reach the top of each? And what is the length of the ladder, the garden being a horizontal plane?

Solution by B. F. FINKEL, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Drury College, Springfield, Missouri.

*Construction.*—Let  $ABC$  be the triangular garden and  $AD$ ,  $BE$ , and  $CF$  the towers at the corners. Connect the tops of the towers by the lines  $ED$  and  $DF$ . From  $G$  and  $H$ , the middle points of  $DE$  and  $DF$ , draw  $GM$  and  $HN$  perpendicular to  $DE$  and  $DF$ , and at  $M$  and  $N$  draw perpendiculars to  $AB$  and  $AC$  in the triangle  $ABC$ , meeting at  $O$ . Then  $O$  is equally distant from  $D$  and  $E$ . For, since  $M$  is equally distant from  $D$  and  $E$ , and  $MO$  perpendicular to the plane  $ABED$ , every point of  $MO$  is equally distant from  $D$  and  $E$ . For a like reason, every point of  $NO$  is equally distant from  $D$  and  $F$ ; hence,  $O$  their point of intersection, is equally distant from  $D$ ,  $E$ , and  $F$  and is, therefore, the point where the ladder must be placed. Draw  $DI$  and  $DJ$  parallel to  $AB$  and  $AC$ ,  $GK$  and  $HL$  perpendicular to  $AB$  and  $AC$ ,  $MP$  perpendicular to  $AC$  and  $OR$  parallel to  $NP$ . Draw the lines  $OB$ ,  $OC$ , and  $OA$ , the required distances from the base of the ladder to the bases of the towers. Draw  $EO$ , the length of the ladder.



1.  $AB = BC = AC = 200 \text{ ft.} = s$ , the side of the triangle.
2.  $FC = 50 \text{ ft.} = a$ , the height of the first tower,
3.  $EB = 40 \text{ ft.} = b$ , the height of the second tower, and
4.  $AD = 30 \text{ ft.} = c$ , the height of the third tower. Let
5.  $h = \sqrt{AB^2 - (\frac{1}{2}AC)^2} = \sqrt{s^2 - (\frac{1}{2}s)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}s = 100\sqrt{3} \text{ ft.}$   
= the perpendicular from  $B$  to the side  $AC$ .
6.  $EI = BE - BI (= AD) = (b - c) = 40 \text{ ft.} - 30 \text{ ft.} = 10 \text{ ft.}$
7.  $GK = \frac{1}{2}(EB + AD) = \frac{1}{2}(b + c) = \frac{1}{2}(40 \text{ ft.} + 30 \text{ ft.}) = 35 \text{ ft.}$  In  
the similar triangles  $DIE$  and  $GKM$ ,
8.  $DI:IE::GK:KM$ , or  $s:b-c::\frac{1}{2}(b+c):KM$ .